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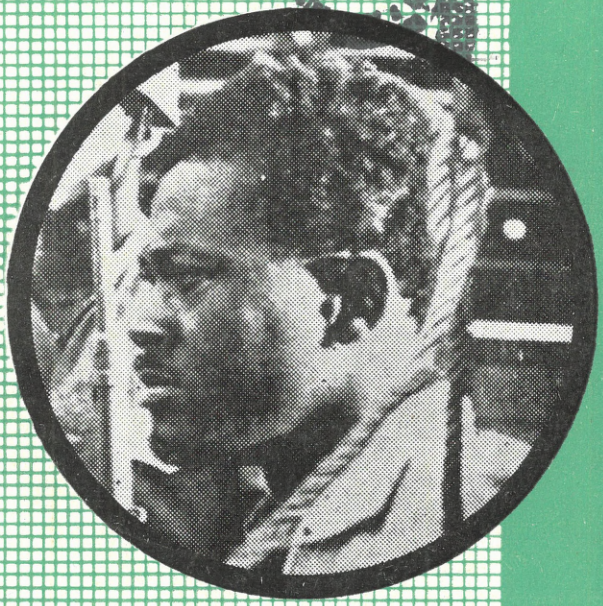

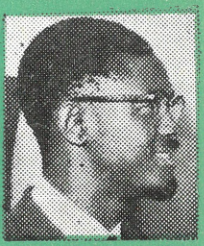

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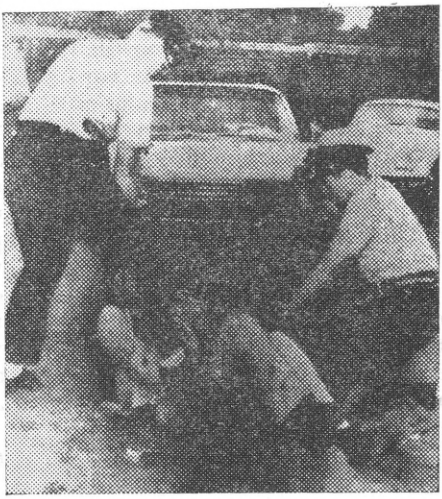
BLACK POWER:



U. S. VERSION OF THE STRUGGLE AGAINST COLONIALISM

The struggle of the U. S. Negro population for their rights is moving toward new goals, which include a radical change of concepst and attitudes. Those masses who are discriminated against already understand that their problems do not revolve around the right to eat in certain cafeterias, the right to vote or the right to send their children to certain schools. The question goes much deeper.

The radical Negro vanguard is becoming aware that their fight is a part of the independence movement of the

colonized peoples and that their enemy is Yankee imperialism. It is from that awareness that the efforts of the vanguard organizations have arisen to liberate themselves from all alien tutelage and to achieve the unity of the Negro masses, as a people belonging to an oppressed national minority in the United States.

The Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC) and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) head this tendency which is growing by the day within the Civil Rights Movement.

After the idea originated in the minds of the most militant Negro leaders during James Meredith's protest march to Jackson, Mississippi, the slogan "Black Power" was launched and it has caught on as rapidly in the "ghettos" of the larger northern cities as it has in the smaller southern communities. Black Power calls for the use of the Negro vote as a determining political force through which pressure will be brought to bear so that Negro candidates will be put up in some regions; it also calls for use of defensive violence, as a method of struggle aimed at curbing the impunity of racist aggression.

Meanwhile, the leaders of SNCC and CORE hope to create an awareness

of the psychological equality between Negro and white so that the Afro-american will not have any complex whatsoever about the color of his skin. The exponents of Black Power believe that for their organizations to depend on white cadres and financing is negative for the cause of the Negro population.

SNCC explains that "you may accuse us of being racists, but the whites who understand our problems will realize that we must determine our own destiny. And this does not mean that the whites cannot help. They can participate on a voluntary basis".

As it is a new phenomenon within U. S. society that could shake it to its very foundations and affect the capitalist order, the Negro leaders who hold the thesis of Black Power are persecuted and slandered not only by the most reactionary sectors, but also by well-known "liberals" who at one time collaborated in the campaign for civil rights.

Clifton De Berry, U.S. presidential candidate in 1964, explained the situation recently in the following way:

"We are living in a new epoch. An epoch of Revolution. We have a young generation that wants to do a number of things. And they want to do them soon. If everyone would observe what is happening, not only in this country, but also throughout the world, they would see that action lies with the youth. The Negro population is learning that they have no friends in the White House. They never had any, but they realize it now. They know that they have to depend on themselves".

The new movement of Black Power which extends from San Francisco to Atlanta, Cleveland and Philadelphia is a movement of rebellion. In fighting for their interests the Negro population is uniting its efforts with the efforts that the oppressed masses of the colonial world are making in the frontal battle against imperialism.

SNCC leader Stokely Carmichael, aware of the realities of this historic moment, has made statements in support of the Vietnamese people and of the peoples of the Dominican Republic, the Congo and Cuba, stating that "imperialism is an exploiting octupus whose tentacles extend from Mississippi and Harlem to Latin America, the Middle East, South Africa and Viet Nam".

It is not necessary to be a prophet to predict what is going to happen. Carmichael himself warned President Johnson that if he does not rectify his policy on the Negro problem "the cities of the U.S. will be in a state of constant insurrection".

SYRIA:

firm in the face of imperialist blackmail

The Syrian Government, continuing its policy of defending national interests, once again rejected the hypocritical offers of the Iraq Petroleum Company as to the liquidation of its debts with the Damascus Treasury.

The petroleum crisis in the Middle East has held the attention of the entire world for several weeks. The refusal of the capitalist shareholders of the IPC to pay overdue bills for the transport of petroleum from wells in Iraqi territory to the port of Bannais, on the Mediterranean coast, led the Syrian Government to confiscate the property of this pretentious imperialist consortium. Immediately, a long chain of intrigues and plots was lanched against the Syrian Government.

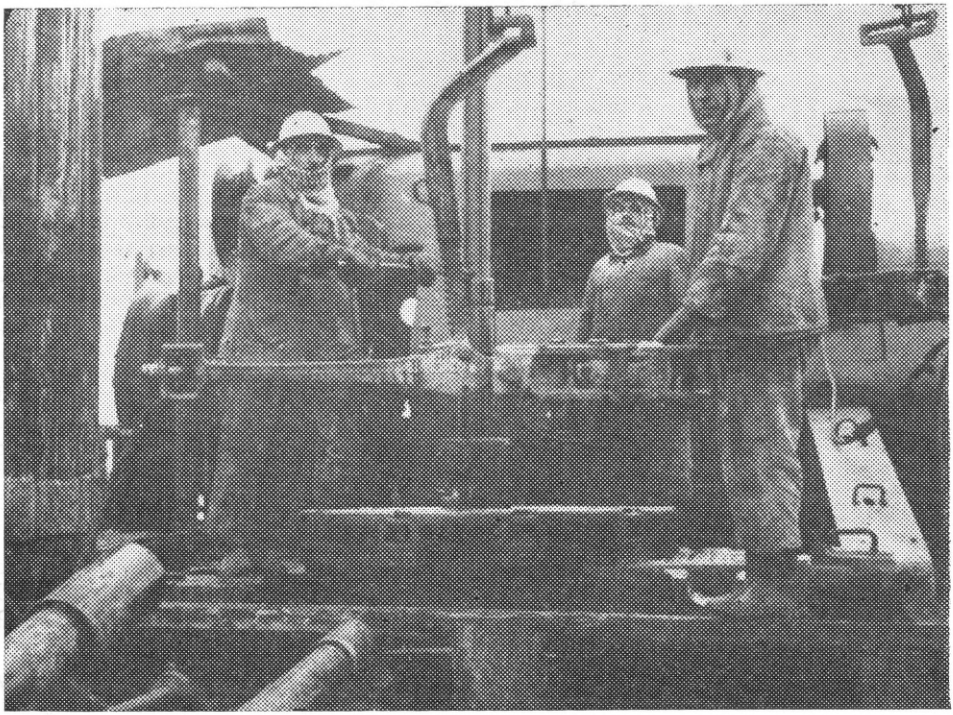
The state of Israel also played its role in this dirty plan of U.S. imperialism and its allies. Israeli punitive raids against Syria have not ceased

since the Damascus Government appropriated the petroleum pipelines. The Tel Aviv Government has become the spearhead of the attack against the Syrian people. In an attempt to present a distorted version of Syrian problems, the Israelis "attacked" Jordan, precisely in the sector inhabited by Palestinian refugees.

The puppet Hussein, instead of ordering his troops to repel the aggression sent all his troops against the refugees themselves. Thus, the agents of the CIA were creating the conditions to start a new war. However, Syria was not intimidated. The Council of Ministers agreed to create a popular militia force.

Meanwhile, official declarations from Damascus answered the intrigues of imperialism with increasing firmness. In a rapid diplomatic move, Syrian Government officials visited several capitals, among them Cairo, Moscow, Prague, Baghdad, Algiers and others.

Discussions were accelerated with the Soviet Union for the construction of a modern petroleum refinery in Syria. The contract was signed and work was begun this year. The outcome of conversations with President Aref of Iraq established the identity of viewpoints of both countries. Iraq did not pay heed to the alarmist reports broadcast from New York, London or the Hague. Imperialist illusions of dividing the



Arab world fell apart like a house of cards. Thus, the two camps began to form their ranks: On one side, the progressive states: Syria, UAR, Iraq, Yemen and Algeria; on the other side, the reactionary Arabian and Jordanian kings, Faisal and Hussein, acting as a protective screen for the spurious imperialist interests in the region.

Because of Syria's firm attitude, the IPC was "losing" more than 350,000 pounds sterling daily. This was the reason why French interests in the company, with the specter of the nationalization of the Suez Canal by the UAR in 1956 in mind, were willing to open negotiations. The Syrian head-of-state travelled to Paris where he met with De Gaulle and other members of the French cabinet.

The Syrian measure also served to speed up the revolutionary process in the country. Every aggression or threat was met with concrete actions such as that of supplying arms and equipment to the Organization for the Liberation of Palestine. Today, in the cities of Jordan and Saudi Arabia, the Ministers and representatives of both monarchies know the revolutionary answer to treason. Faisal's Minister of Interior can well attest to this, since bullets shot by the liberators came too close to him for comfort.

Syria is in favor of the total liberation of the Arab countries. All the efforts of Syria's Government are today concentrated on this matter, so important for the existence of the Revolution.

THE ESCALATION OF THE U.S. AIR WAR IN NORTH VIET NAM

U. S. air attacks on the city of Hanoi carried out on the thirteenth and fourteenth of December, 1966, had important international repercussions: On one hand, the peoples of the world voiced their condemnation of the aggression, and on the other hand, they intensified their solidarity with the struggle of the Vietnamese people.

This new step in "escalation" has the same objective as the earlier ones: To subdue the people of Viet Nam and compel them to accept the conditioned "unconditional peace talks" proposed by Washington.

This has been the aim of the destructive air war unleashed by the United States against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

Faced with repeated defeats in South Viet Nam, the U. S. Government made plans to "carry the war to the North" in an attempt to extricate itself from the quagmire it had fallen into.

From mid-1963 to early 1964, the U. S. Departments of State and Defense worked on several plans to this effect, among them the one drawn up by Walter W. Rostow, president of the State Department's Political Planning Committee. The so-called Rostow-6 Plan was composed of three stages:

1. Blockade of the port of Haiphong.
2. Attacks along the North Vietnamese coast by units of U. S. Seventh Fleet.
3. Aerial attacks.

Later, the "Rostow-6 Plan" was somewhat modified by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. New plans were outlined and

discussed during the Honolulu Conference on the first and second of June, 1964. Thus, the so-called Gulf of Tonkin incident took place on August 5, 1964, which was used as a pretext for "retaliation" against North Viet Nam: The first U. S. air attack against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

In the beginning of 1965, at the same time that it was sending troops into South Viet Nam on a greater scale to take direct part in the aggression, the United States took the first steps to extend the war to the North.

On February 7, 1965, U. S. airplanes bombed and strafed North Vietnamese territory, while president Johnson announced that this act was in "retaliation" for the attack of the South Vietnamese Liberation Army on U. S. military bases in Pleiku and Qui Nhon.

From that moment on Washington began to brandish the pretext that it was attacking the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in order to "contain North Vietnamese aggression".

In this way, U. S. aggression against Viet Nam entered a new phase of operations.

Since then, daily attacks have been steadily increasing; new and worse atrocities have been committed by Washington, as it intensified its aggression.

According to reports datelined in Washington and Saigon, while U. S. airplanes had participated in 26,000 missions in 1965 (**U. S. Air Force Journal**), the average monthly number of missions up to mid-1966 had increased from 9,000 to 11,000 (AP, June 24, 1966). On some days (September 12, 1966, for example) 500 airplanes made incursions over North Viet Nam (Reuter, September 13, 1966).

In its air war against North Viet Nam, the United States employs its most modern means of destruction: From the supersonic F-105, F-4, and A6-, planes to the B-52 strategic bombers which drop every kind of bomb and rocket, including napalm and phosphorus bombs, lethal gases and toxic chemical substances. In addition, they use a large number of "Bullpup" air-to-surface missiles.

The U. S. Air Force has increased the number of bombs and rockets hurled over North Viet Nam. Robert McNamara, U. S. Secretary of Defense, admitted that in 1966, in the month of March alone, 50,000 tons of bombs and rockets were used against North and South Viet Nam.

He also predicted that in 1966 a total of 638,000 tons of bombs and rockets could be used, an amount which represents 91% of the total

destructive material dropped by the United States during the Korean War.

In the same connection, the **Nouvel Observateur** of Paris, July 13, 1966, reported that in a 15 -month period, U. S. airplanes had dropped over North Viet Nam the equivalent of one-third of the total bombs and rockets dropped over Europe from 1939 to 1945.

At the same time, U. S. air missions against North Viet Nam have been intensified. Beginning with bombing and strafing raids over the coastal areas and the zones in the vicinity of the seventeenth parallel, the aggression has been gradually escalated northward parallel by parallel.

In addition to using its tactical air force in these aggressions, the United States has employed its B-52 strategic bombers over North Vietnamese territory; at the same time units of the Seventh Fleet frequently shell North Vietnamese coasts as part of the "escalation" of the war.

On many occasions, President Johnson and other high government officials have given assurances that the objective of U. S. air attacks are the "concrete and cement" structures of "military installations". The facts however, demonstrate the falsity of these statements:

—Since February, 1965, U.S. airplanes have bombed cities such as Hanoi, Haiphong, Nam Dinh, Thai Nguyen Viet Tri, Vinh, Than Hoa,

etc., as well as 21 provincial capitals, 73 district capitals, and hundreds of densely populated towns.

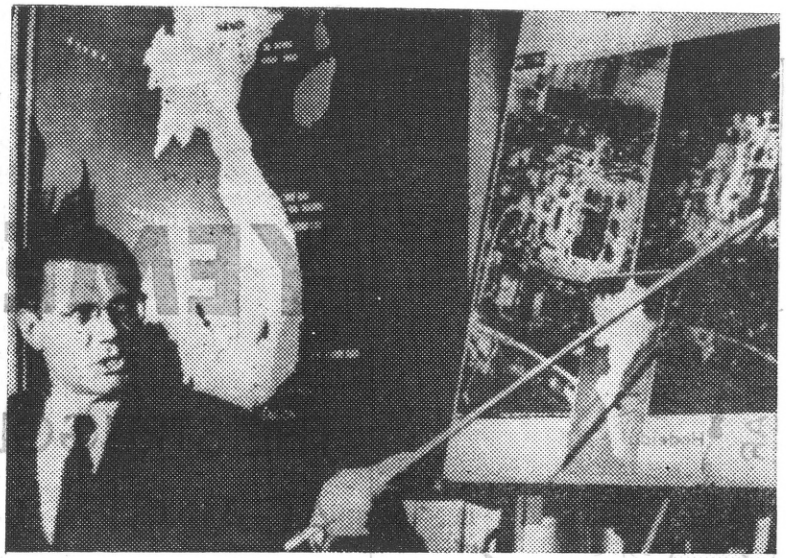
The city of Vinh, an important North Vietnamese industrial center, has been the object of 80 air attacks. Nam Dinh, the North's textile industry center, located in the delta of the Red River, was attacked more than thirty times.

Among the targets described by President Johnson as "military objects" which have been attacked since February 7, 1965, are:

—More than 240 schools (from nursery schools to universities) have been destroyed by U.S. aviation. Hundreds of teachers and students —many of them children under ten years of age— have been either killed or wounded. Up to October, 1966, in the province of Ha Tinh, for example, 101 students and 14 teachers have lost their lives as a result of U.S. air attacks.

—More than 70 medical establishments —hospitals, dispensaries, village medical stations, maternity clinics, anti-tuberculosis hospitals, leprosoriums etc.— have suffered repeated attacks and destruction. An example is the leprosorium in Quynh Lap, in the province of Ngue An which was attacked for ten consecutive days —from June 12 to the 22, 1966 —resulting in the desruction of 160 units (dwellings and medical installations) and the death of 139 doctors and patients. Evacuated to the town of Quynh Loc, the leprosorium was again attacked on July 6, 1966, resulting in 30 deaths and 34 wounded.

—More than 80 churches and 30 pagodas have been attacked by U.S. planes, causing the death of many priests and monks.

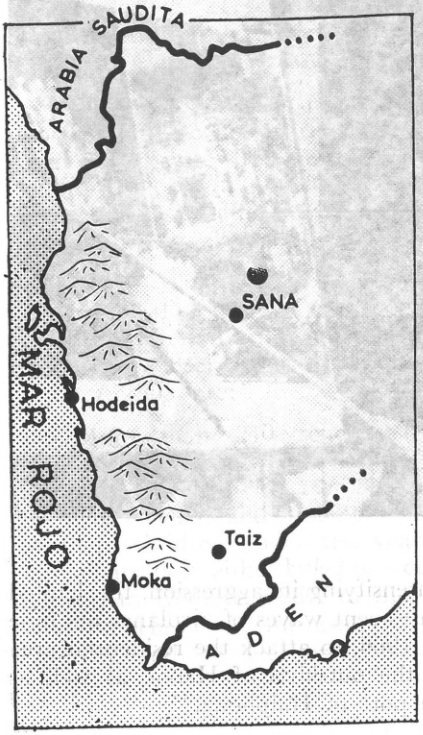


—Irrigation works have also been prime targets for U.S. air attacks. Dikes, canals, water deposits and pumping stations of twelve cities have been completely destroyed.

In addition to these objectives, U.S. airplanes also attacked markets, bus and railroad stations, bridges, roads and economic installations such as state farms, lumber companies, fishing boats and ferries and even meteorological stations.

Intensifying its aggression, the United States sent waves of airplanes on June 29, 1966, to attack the residential area on the outskirts of Hanoi, as well as the port of Haiphong.

Subsequently, in mid-December, 1966, the United States waged a direct air war against the urban zones within the Hanoi city limits, thus taking a new and even more dangerous step in the escalation of the destructive air war against North Viet Nam.



YEMEN

THE STRUGGLE AGAINST REACTION

The Arab Republic of Yemen is located in the southern part of Arabia between Saudi Arabia, Aden and Hadramaut. The country has an area of 195 thousand square kilometers and a population of five million inhabitants.

Yemen is a mountainous region, especially in the south, with mountain peaks rising 3 thousand meters above sea level. Its territory is the most fertile in the Arabian Peninsula. Agriculture develops in its broad valleys, with its fields of wheat, oats, rice, its vineyards and groves of many kinds of fruit trees.

Sanna is the capital with 80 thousand inhabitants. Other important cities are Taiz and Manakha. Its ports, Hodeida and Moka. The latter is famous for its coffee.

At the end of September, 1962, a revolution shook Yemen, which was still living in the Middle Ages. The Yemeni revolution, led by colonel Abdullah Al Salal, was directed against the absolutism of the reactionary forces of the (hereditary rulers).

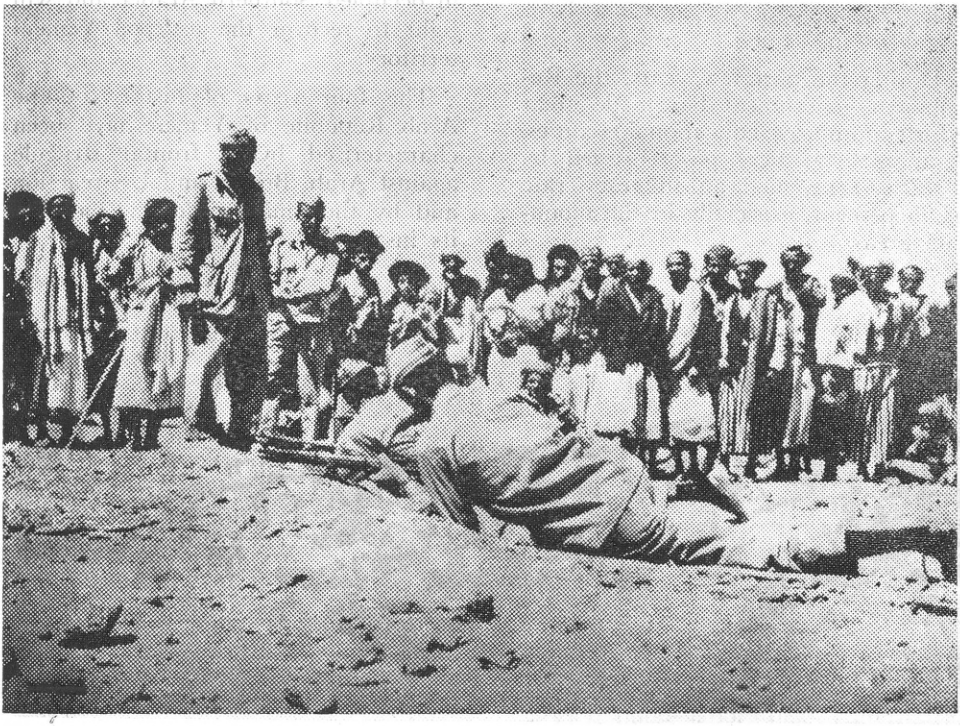
Since its proclamation, the Arab Republic of Yemen has had to fight hard on two fronts: Against backwardness and under-development and

against reaction, mainly represented by the followers of the overthrown imam, Badry. Reorganized in Saudi Arabia, these elements are trying to recover power again with the military aid provided by the Saudi Arabia regime and the US and British imperialists.

On many occasions, the government and people of Yemen have had to face reactionary aggressions. A few months after the Revolution took power, "royalist" elements entrenched themselves in the northeastern mountain areas bordering on Saudi Arabia, and from there launched an offensive. A civil war broke out lasting until August, 1965, which came to an end as a result of the conference held in Djeddah between the UAR and Saudi Arabian chiefs of state.

Later on, the followers of the overthrown Imam Mohamed Al Badr, supported by the King Faisal regime, in complicity with US and British interests operating in Saudi Arabia, have violated these agreements launching military actions aimed at overthrowing the Yemeni government. The attacks have been characterized by the violent methods used by the defenders of the feudal monarchy who have used mercenary troops and British military equipment to carry out their aggressions.

On the other hand, the Yemeni revolutionary government has encouraged the return of more than a million exiles who left the country as a result and his courtiers is being converted



into state farms. The farmers form co-operatives and for the first time receive seeds, fertilizers and agricultural implements.

Before the September, 1962, revolution there were hardly any schools or highways in Yemen.

During the past few years, the Republican government has made great efforts to improve educational facilities. A recent statistical report issued by UNESCO revealed an illiteracy rate of 95 percent, especially in the mountain areas.

The constantly threatened integrity of the Arab Republic of Yemen is in the hands of well-equipped armed forces, fundamentally composed of volunteers. Its efficiency was demonstrated when they defeated the 1963 armed intervention supported by the imperialist powers.

After this attempt, the Yemeni revolutionary government signed a mutual defense agreement with the United Arab Republic, which protects the revolutionary achievements of the people of Yemen.

Recently, President Abdullah Al Sallal announced the creation of a new organization called the "People's Revolutionary Union" to fight reaction.

The new organization will also help the consolidation of the armed struggle and the national liberation movement in occupied Southern Arabia and will fight to recover the usurped Yemeni territory.

The four years of history of the Arab Republic of Yemen have been characterized by a frontal struggle against Arab, British and US reaction and by the amazing advancement of its institutions.

MILITARY REINFORCEMENT OF LATIN AMERICAN OLIGARCHIES

Today, we are witnessing the military reinforcement of the dictatorships and "representative democracies" of Latin America, under the direct auspices of Yankee imperialism. Moreover, reinforcement has been accelerated because of the "instinct of preservation" of the national oligarchies, terrified by the ever increasing manifestations of peoples who are beginning to seek justice on their own.

Military reinforcement has been going on on two fronts: Equipping the respective armies with modern weapons to be used for aggression against recently liberated countries or those in the process of liberation (external application); and at the same time, preparing these troops to combat guerrilla movements with ultramodern paramilitary tactics extracted from the "Vietnamese laboratory" (internal application).

During the last three months of 1966, intense "anti-subversive" military maneuvers (internal front) have been observed in Argentina and Brazil, whose militarist regimes have signed a pact "to combat common internal and external enemies." This agreement, signed in 1965, (similar to the one between the Colombian and Venezuelan goverments,) constitutes the desperate reply of these countries to the ascending influence of the national liberation movements of the continent.

On October 13, anti-guerrilla maneuvers were held in the vicinity of Manaus, the capital of the state of Amazonas, under the command of General Moacir Potiguara, a subaltern of the U.S. "Green Beret" Special Forces who directed this five-week-long operation.

The terrain was carefully selected, since this jungle region is very suitable for the protection of a guerrilla group beginning operations.

On November 25, 5,000 soldiers and officials of the Fourth Brazilian Army carried out the same type of maneuvers in the state of Paraiba, in northeastern Brazil. The operation was dubbed "Operation Gorilla" in honor of Castelo Branco.

This region is the poorest in Brazil and for this reason a popular armed uprising is most likely to take place in this area.

In recent weeks anti-guerrilla maneuvers were also carried out in Rio Grande do Sul, with 9,000 soldiers and officials of the Third Brazilian Army.

This region, too, was selected for a reason, since it is one of the strongholds of greatest resistance against the regime.

The Ongania dictatorship in Argentina also allocates abundant resources to maneuvers of this type.

In operations carried out in the provinces of Buenos Aires, Neuquen, Jujuy and Entre Rios, 14,000 soldiers were commanded by the now notorious U.S. advisers who had finished "their tour of duty in Viet Nam."

These armies —and those of other Latin American countries— are being trained simultaneously in order to: 1. Suppress popular domestic resistance in any of its forms. 2. Form part of a combined force, together with the U.S. marines, so that one reactionary regime may help another regime when it is in danger of perishing.

And as if the on-the-spot training they receive were not enough, on January 20, fifty-one Argentine colonels arrived in Washington to take the special intensive courses in "paramilitary tactics."

While the "Green Berets" are training local troops in anti-guerrilla warfare in Guatemala, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, etc., they have not yet abandoned the "conquered territory" in the Dominican Republic where nearly 40,000 soldiers landed on April 28. Hundreds of "Green Berets" are stationed in the zones of Nagua, Samana Bay and Alto Bandera in order to suppress quickly any possible uprising in the country's mountainous regions.

As to the external front, which complements the internal front, the Leoni regime in Venezuela is receiving an "undetermined number of F-86K Sabre bombers" from West Germany.

Frei of Chile, unsatisfied with the U.S. offer of obsolete Korean War

F-865 models, purchased twenty Hawker Hunters from the British at a price of US$ 20 million.

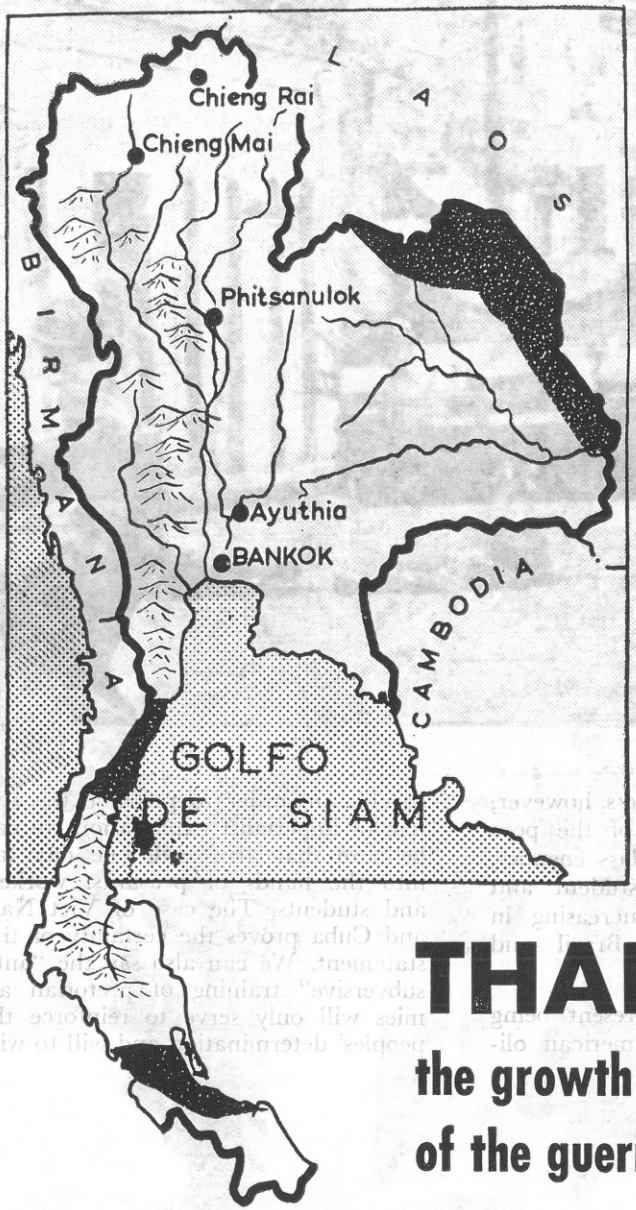
Peru is negotiating with Great Britain for the purchase of "Lightning" supersonic planes and has allocated US$ 70 million to buy French tanks and Mirage-3 airplanes, after the failure of negotiations with Belaunde Terry for the purchase of F-5 war planes.

The penetration of Europe in the Latin American arms market has been stimulated by the rising losses of U.S. airplanes in the Viet Nam War; thus, the bulk of U.S. war production must replace the losses. Meanwhile, imperialism's European "allies", smelling money in the air, hurry to distribute the "gaps of influence" which the war material "made-in-USA" cannot at least temporarily, fill.

While it is true that the regular armies of Latin America are being massively equipped with modern weapons and trained in the newest anti-

guerrilla techniques, the facts, however, reveal that the attitude of the peoples, in regard to their class enemies, has not softened. The student and worker movements are increasing in influence in Argentina, Brazil and other countries.

As for the arms at present being received by the Latin American oligarchies in order to preserve the system of imperialist exploitation we can be sure that arms will one day fall into the hands of peasants, workers and students. The case of Viet Nam and Cuba proves the certainty of this statement. We can also say the "anti-subversive" training of pretorian armies will only serve to reinforce the peoples' determination and will to win.



The shady areas indicate the location of the three guerrilla fronts operating in Thailand.

THAILAND:

the growth of the guerrilla struggle

The year 1963 marked an increase in the action of the Thai guerrillas. To a great extent, this was determined by the unification of the patriotic movement into one single front. A new guerrilla front was organized and the

government had to admit that many important clashes had taken place.

What does the Thai guerrilla struggle represent?

What is the importance of this movement?

The Thai Independence Movement was founded on November lst, 1964. The Thai Patriotic Movement was founded later. Early in 1966 the two organizations formed the Thai Patriotic Front.

The Patriotic Front's program of struggle is as follows:

1. "Struggle for national independence. Abolition of all treaties between Thailand and the United States signed under unequal conditions. Expulsion of all imperialist troops and other aggressive forces from Thailand."

2. "Struggle for the democratic rights of the people. Overthrow of the fascist and dictatorial government, loyal lackey of US imperialism. Establishment of a government of patriots and democrats. Defense of freedom and the democratic rights of the people."

3. "A policy of peace and neutrality. Withdrawal from SEATO. Cessation of intervention in the affairs of neighbor countries. Friendly relations with the peoples of other countries and support for the progress and the struggle for national independence. Opposition to the aggressive provocations of US imperialism. Pursuit of world peace.

4. "Development of the national economy and agricultural production. Aid to poor farmers and protection and promotion of trade and national industries. Restriction of foreign investments aimed at plundering the wealth of the country. Establishment of an independent and selfsufficient national economy.

5. "Improvement of the standard of living of the people. Execution and severe punishment of the traitors and bureaucrats who oppress the people. Distribution of sufficient land to the farmers so that they may earn a living and establishment of just salaries for workers and officials, service personnel, teachers, soldiers, policemen and professional workers."

6. "Development of education and public health. Opposition to the corrupt imperialist culture and development of a national culture. Building of schools to promote education and adoption of measures to improve sanitation and public health throughout the country."

For more than two years, the guerrillas of the Thai Patriotic Front have been operating in the northeastern provinces of the country, mainly along the 240 mile border with Laos. They also operate in the center and south of Thailand.

In the middle of November, 1966, the regime had to admit the existence of the three guerrilla fronts. General Praphas Charusathien, Thai Minister of Interior, admitted that there were three national liberation fronts and said that with the weapons received

from the US government, they would launch an offensive against the guerrillas.

Thailand is being used as a US base of operations against Laos, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Cambodia, etc. It is the spearhead of the US imperialists in Southeast Asia. The subordination of the Thailand puppet regime to the United States is reflected in the words of Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn who said: "The United States can consider Thailand as its 51st state."

The US government is trying to prop up the shaky Thanom regime. In his recent tour of the countries which are actively participating in the aggression against Viet Nam, President Johnson promised to increase U.S. military aid to Thailand to 60 million dollars in 1967, as compared with 38.4 million last year.

At present, there are 35 thousand US soldiers stationed in six military bases in Thailand. Many of these soldiers are so-called advisors for the Thailand puppet regime.

The United States has a large helicopter base in Nakorn Phanom, and recently these helicopters were used to transport Thai troops who are fighting against the guerrillas.

They are piloted by US soldiers; their colors are cammouflaged, but they have no marks.

The puppet regime has authorized the US government to use Thai territory for its aggressive plans. The United States has built a B-52 airbase at Sattahip with a 3,350 meter runway. In various parts of Thailand, the U.S. high command has built special camps to train detachments for sabotage in Laos and Cambodia.

The intensification of the guerrilla struggle in Thailand constitutes a severe blow to the strategy of agression of US imperialism in Southeast Asia. The guerrilla operations have reached such magnitude that now it is impossible to deny their existence. Since the beginning of this year, the patriotic forces have participated in 120 clashes. The peoples are rising up in arms to oppose the aggressive plans of US imperialism. If 1966 marked an intensification of the struggle in Thailand, it would not be erroneous to state that in 1967 the patriotic forces will carry the blaze of the guerrilla struggle to the most distant corners of the country.

(Footnote on the map) The shady areas indicate the location of the three guerrilla fronts operating in Thailand.

SOUTH AFRICA:

EMERGING IMPERIALIST POWER

In the southern tip of Africa we see the emergence of a new and dangerous imperialist power. South Africa,

with its white native colonialists (not excluding their links with the reactionaries of other nations), represents a serious threat to the territorial integrity of bordering Negro nations.

The aggressiveness of South Africa is in its own nature, as well as acquired from other nations.

Recently, the Pretoria Defense Institute announced that it was already in possession of surface-to-air missiles and that it was building a complete radar network. It was also revealed that the regime is finishing the construction of an atomic plant and that nuclear tests are being carried out in a mine at Witwatersrand.

The suface-to-air missiles and the underground nuclear tests may well be the "only weapons which the country will count on shortly" as stated by Defense Minister Pierter Botha, speaking geographically, of course.

The extraordinary development of military weapons in South Africa can easily be explained by the fact that this nation has the support of the Federal German Republic, its senior partner.

In July, 1961, the two nations signed a cooperation agreement for atomic research.

In 1963, Herman Josef Abs, chairman of the West German Atomic Energy Committee, signed an agreement with Pretoria. The Federal German Republic committed itself to supplying South Africa with the necessary scientific information, the specialized technical cadres and the financial backing required to carry out the development of the industry of **fissionable material.** In return, South Africa committed itself to supplying the FGR with uranium and to facilitating its vast territory for research.

In that same year, the then Minister of Defense, Fouche, announced that "shortly, South Africa would make its own guided missiles."

These activities easily explain the provocative and intimidating policy of the "South African white masters".

The politico-ideological-expansionist identity of positions between the Federal German Republic and South Africa dates from the times of the Third Reich. Verwoerd, the South African Prime Minister stabbed a few months ago in Parliament, applied many of the Nazi doctrines to distort reality in South Africa. "Racial superiority" also became a fundamental tenet of this slave State.

At present, South African policy is aimed at establishing a "white belt" with Rhodesia to dominate the southern area of the African continent.

To carry out this project, they first need to separate Rhodesia, by any means, from England, which, considering its private interest in the plan, represented an obstacle to its execution. This immediate objetive was accomplished on November 11, 1965, with the proclamation in Salisbury of the "unilateral separation" from Great Britain.

Would the white minority regime of Ian Smith have dared to take this step, ignoring the agreements between numerous African governments to oppose him by all means, including force and "obligatory economic sanctions" approved against him at the UN Security Council, if he could not count on the most complete military and economic protection on the part of South Africa?

De facto, there already existed a structural connivance between South Africa and Rhodesia, which is being revealed in their expansionist ambitions.

Late in December, the monarchy of the King Moshoeshoe II of Lesotho

(formerly the British colony of Basutoland) was overthrown. This was located in South African territory.

The coup was headed by Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan of the "National Party of Basutoland" a right wing organization with South African inclinations.

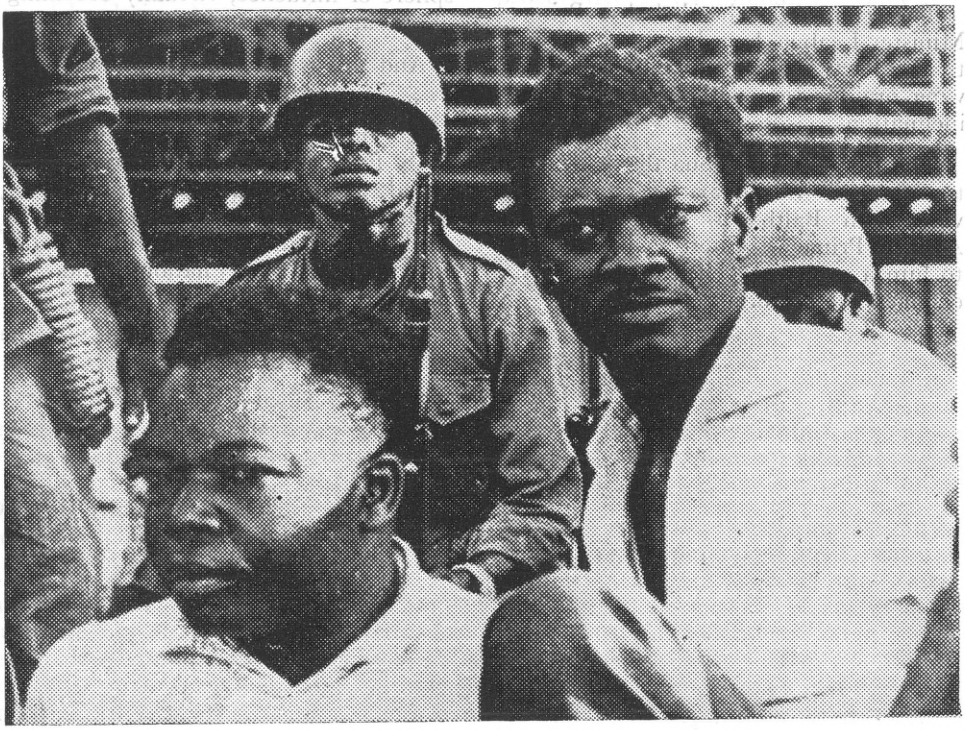
The first thing Leabua did when be took power, was to arrange an interview with Balthazar Vorster, South African Prime Minister, to hand over to him a group of political opponents, enemies of Pretoria.

It can be easily inferred that after the overthrow of Moshoeshoe II Lesotho passed to the South African sphere of influence, virtually becoming a province of South Africa.

And this is only the beginning.

The African peoples and governments must be on the alert and vigorously fight against this imperialist and racial expansionism. Indifference or under-estimation of these facts might lead to serious and painful setbacks for many African nations, and not precisely in the distant future.

ANNIVERSARY OF A CRIME



The Congolese Movement was founded in Leopoldville in 1958. The best men in the trade union movement join the intellectuals, and Patrice Lumumba makes his appearance. The Movement becomes radical because Lumumba advocates "the liquidation of ethnic antagonisms and reunification and the replacement of a "reactionary nationalism".

Lumumba attends the Pan African Conference of Peoples in December, 1958, in Accra, comparing and enriching his points of view with those of other fighters for national liberation. His return to Leopoldville paves the way for the famous independence struggles of January.

The intensification of the people's struggle stuns the Belgians and forces them to initiate talks at a round table in Brussels. Lumumba, spokesman for national unity, fights those who play into the hands of the colonialists in order to block the independence movement. At the end of the meeting, they decide to hold elections in the colony.

Subterfuge and police repression cannot prevent the triumph of the National Congolese Movement and of Patrice Lumumba, but they do succeed in marring his victory. The ABAKO Party, headed by Joseph Kasavubu, wins second place, and the formula of the Belgian government consists of handing over the post of

Prime Minister to Lumumba and the presidency to Kasavubu.

He so vividly depicts the history of the sufferings of the Congolese people, that the colonialists will never forgive him. Lumumba is the threat.

Consequently, they hasten the plans to shut his mouth.

A few hours after the proclamation of independence, the young republic receives its first blow. At the instigation of Belgian officers, the Thysville garrison rebels. While Lumumba is trying to appease the rebels, Moises Tshombe announces the secession of Katanga, keystone of the Congolese economy and hunting preserve of international finance capital.

The struggle between foreign interests rages anew, coinciding with their fear of the Lumumba government and his program for the recovery of the resources of the soil and sub-soil.

Lumumba travels to the United Nations to ask for aid to suppress the secession. On his return, he meets with other progressive African leaders. He adopts positive and negative measures, without giving in. These are months of skirmishes, brutalities, treacheries, masacres.

Kasavubu ousts Lumumba and Lumumba ousts Kasavubu, and Leopoldville becomes a no man's land until Joseph Desiree Mobutu, former secretary of propaganda, decides "to restore order" with the support of Washington.

Overnight, on September 14th, Mobutu seizes power. Confined to his home, Lumumba tries to escape to the eastern province. Mobutu finds out and sends a patrol after him. The Prime Minister is taken prisoner in the company of Maurice Mpolo and Joseph Okito, and imprisoned at Thysville.

The resurgence of a government heir to Lumumba's ideals, headed by Vice-Prime Minister Antonio Gizenga, at Stanleyville, shows all imperialisms that Patrice Lumumba is as much a threat in prison as out.

For once, imperialism puts aside internal disputes to settle accounts with the indomitable Prime Minister. Orders are swiftly transmitted by teletype. To eliminate Lumumba in Thysville is impossible. The imperialists must protect the "innocence" of Kasavubu and the "neutrality" of the military government. It is better to murder him in Katanga, where Moises Tshombe has long ago stained his hands with blood. All agreed, Mobutu —chosen as the ablest one drags Lumumba out of Thysville and hands him over to the Katanga gendarmerie on January 17, 1961. The death of the national Congolese hero will be announced the following day.

But the congelese people continue to struggle for their independence following the teachings of Lumumba. Today the struggle continues to gain force impetuosly throughout the entire country.

CELEBRATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL WEEK OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE TRICONTINENTAL

The week of the 3rd to the 10th of January was declared the International Week of Solidarity with the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, in honor of the historic First Tricontinental Conference, held exactly one year before in Havana.

The week was commemorated on the three continents and in the rest of the world with huge rallies, meetings, exhibitions and other public activities.

VIET NAM

In Hanoi, the heroic Vietnamese capital, a huge meeting of tricontinental solidarity was held. The various speakers emphasized the loyal brotherhood of the people of Viet Nam with the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America and the contribution that Viet Nam is making to the common cause as the principal area of the armed struggle against Yankee imperialism.

From South Viet Nam, the president of the Central Commitee of the National Liberation Front, Nguyen Huu Tho, sent warm greetings to the peoples of the three continents and their highest organization, the OSPAAAL, in his name and in the name of South Vietnamese people. Huu Tho especially greeted the Tricontinental Committee of Support for Viet Nam for the work it has done since its creation.

ALGERIA

The Algerian Peace Movement sent a message of greetings to the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL, recalling the memory of the late Arab fighter El Mehdi Ben Barka who was the president of the Preparatory Committee for the First Tricontinental Conference.

In its message, the Algerian Peace Movement pointed out that with its ideological content the Tricontinental Conference has strengthened the peoples' will to struggle against imperialism.

SOUTH AFRICA

Another message was received from the illegalized **African National Congress Party,** which pointed out the important work of solidarity carried out by the OSPAAAL in favor of the struggle against the racist regime in Pretoria.

BURUNDI

In the name of his organization the Secretary General of the Worker's Federation of Burundi, Agustin Ntamagara Dolet, stated that the work of the OSPAAAL in the past year shows that the peoples of the three continents are in the vanguard of the struggle against imperialism.

MOZAMBIQUE

Acting as spokesman for the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front, Dr. Eduardo Mondalane also sent greetings to the OSPAAAL upon the celebration of the International Week of Tricontinental Solidarity.

In his message, Mondalane stated that 1967 will be the year of the intensification of the efforts of FRELIMO to liquidate Portuguese colonialism in Mozambique and to establish a new social order.

URUGUAY

Meanwhile, the Uruguayan newspaper, "El Popular" stated editorially that the OSPAAAL is putting the superiority of the peoples subjugated by imperialism on a higher plane.

CUBA

In Havana, the General Secretary of the OSPAAAL, Osmany Cienfuegos, inauguarted a large photo exhibit on the national liberation struggle on the three continents under the slogan of "This great humanity has said: 'Enough! and has started to move forward".

The leader of the OSPAAAL told newsmen that "imperialism has expressed its fear of the Organization of Tricontinental Solidarity because it knows that the organization represents the true method of struggle against the oligarchies, colonialism and neo-colonialism".

The members of the Executive Secretariat were present at several programs that were held throughout the country in honor of the first anniversary of the OSPAAAL. In Havana and other cities activities commemorating this anniversary were carried out.

During the week the press reported the day by day developments as well as the statements of support which came from abroad, speeches made by the delegates in various meetings in which they took part and analytical commentaries on the achievements as well as the importance of the Organization in the national liberation struggle of the peoples.

PAKISTAN

During a visit to Cuba the General Secretary of the Afro-Asiatic Committee of Pakistan, Merau Khalid, presented the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL with a replica of the famous Lahore Cannon, the "Zam Zama", as a symbol of the militant solidarity in commemorating the first anniversary of the Tricontinental Conference.

GUINEA (Bissao)

Amilcar Cabral, General Secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) sent his greetings of solidarity to the OSPAAAL through its General Secretary, Osmany Cienfuegos.

In his message Amilcar stated that the fighters of the PAIGC reaffirm the "tricontinental determination to continue, without measuring the effort or sacrifice, to fulfill our obligations, the duties of our people and the duties of our Party, within the framework of the common struggle against imperialism".

USSR

In a message to the OSPAAAL the Soviet Committee of Afro-Asiatic Solidarity stated:

"Fulfilling the resolutions of the Tricontinental Conference, the Soviet Union widely celebrated the Week of Solidarity of the peoples of the three continents". The message added that in several cities of the country, in factories and state institutions, meetings and rallies were organized to commemorate the week of solidarity.

KOREA

Meanwhile, the Korean Committee of Afro-Asiatic Solidarity stated that: "Fulfilling the resolutions of the historic First Conference, our Secretariat has carried out activities to advance the militant unity and the common struggle of the peoples on the three continents". "In the future", it added, "we will continue to collaborate closely with our Secretariat and we will actively work for the victory of the common cause of the peoples of the three continents". A large meeting was held in Pyongyang.

ANGOLA

The stimulus that the Tricontinental represents for the revolutionaries among the oppressed peoples was made known by Julio Chipenda, member of the Administrative Committee of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola (MPLA). "The existence of the OSPAAAL —said Chipenda— has strengthened the faith of the Angolan guerrillas in final victory over Portuguese colonialism and its fundamental protector, Yankee imperialism".

The Committee of Afro-Asiatic Solidarity of the German Democratic Republic issued a statement of support for the Week of International Solidarity with the national liberation struggle of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Upon sending a message of congratulations to the OSPAAAL, from Cairo, Le Phuong, representing the Vietnamese people in the Secretariat of the Organization of Afro-Asiatic Solidarity, pointed out in an interview granted to the Havana newspaper "Granma" that South Viet Nam "as an active contribution to the common struggle of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, promises to fight until the aggressors leave Viet Nam".

Meanwhile, Gaston Soumialot, president of the National Council of the Congolese Revolution, stated that his organization supports and will continue to support the Tricontinental, which he considers to be an organization necessary to his movement.

TRICONTINENTAL NEWS

The National Liberation struggle of the oppressed people of the three continents has taken on new force. The battle flags of the patriots of Africa, Asia and Latin America are being raised ever higher in the daily battle against colonialism and imperialism.

AFRICA

On the 2nd of December, the Organization for the Liberation of Palestine condemned the Jordanian monarchy for its continued repression of the Palestinian refugee population in Jordan.

Meanwhile on the 4th, King Hussein accused the Organization for the Liberation of Palestine of "trying to destroy the monarchy".

On December 6, anti-monarchy demonstrations took place in Nablus, 40 kilometers from Jerusalem. Hussein's repressive forces attacked the demonstrators, wounding a large number of them.

On the 8th, the Damascus government offered weapons to the Jordanian and Palestinian revolutionaries in order to help in the overthrow of the Hussein monarchy.

On December 15, the police in **Tunis**, violently repressed a demonstration of more than 300 students who spoke out against the Tunisian regime.

From Jordan it was reported on the 21st of December that several Jordanian patriots were arrested because, allegedly, "they tried to carry out an attack on civilian and military figures" of the Hussein monarchy.

Two oil pipelines of the Trans-Arabia Pipeline Company were blown up on the 22nd of December in the territory of **Saudi Arabia,** constituting a new action of the growing popular movement against the monarchy of Faisal.

On the 27th, the Jordanian and Saudi Arabian regimes made a "Secret Military Pact" aimed at increasing the repression against the liberation movements of both countries.

On December 28, hundreds of persons were arrested in **Sudan,** among them communists and trade-union leaders, using as a pretext a supposed "attemped coup".

On the same day the **National African Congress Party of South Africa** greeted the OSPAAAL and pointed out the important role that the tricontinental organization is playing in the struggle of that people against the racist regime of Balthazar Vorster.

Meanwhile, reports from Aden stated that several British soldiers were wounded during a clash which occurred between South Arabian and colonialist troops in that British protectorate.

Also on the 28th, it was made known that 345 Portuguese soldiers were wiped out, in clashes with the **African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde** (PAICG), between the first of September and the 28th of November of 1966.

The Leabua Jonathan regime of Lesotho has unleashed ferocious persecution against the leaders of the progressive parties and organizations of the country who are opposed to his policy of complicity with the South African racists.

The President of the Congress Party of Basutoland (Lesotho), Ntsu Molhohle, and 30 more opposition leaders were arrested and subjected to the cruelest of tortures. The representatives of the nationalist movements of the South African Republic, exiled in Maseru, the capital of the country, were turned over to the repressive corps of the Balthazar Vorster regime.

The recent incidents occurred as a result of the protests made by King Moshoeshoe II against the constitution II bequeathed to them by Great Britain.

The destitution of Moshoeshoe II set off successive protests which were repressed by the police. At least 10 persons were killed by the shooting in Maseru and a number of others wre killed in different regions in the interior of the country.

The progressive organizations and the people of the whole world considers these occurrences as a new action of the imperialists and their lackeys against the just struggle of Lesotho for its freedom and independence.

ASIA

On the first of December, a cable reported that the South Viet Nam Liberation Armed Forces surprised elements of the U. S. 17th Armored Cavalry Regiment, some 58 kilometers from Saigon inflicting severe casualties on them.

On the 2nd, five U. S. soldiers and 10 South Vietnamese soldiers were wiped out during an attack made by the patriotic forces on the U. S. "Special Forces" camp in Ashau.

On the 3rd of December, the Laotian patriots recovered, through violent struggle, the cities of Tha Thom and Tha Vieng in Xien Kuang province.

On the same day the South Vietnamese LAF launched violent attacks against several fortified government posts on the outskirts of Saigon.

On the 4th, the South Viet Nam patriots launched a mortar attack against the Yankee airbase at Tan Son Nhut, 14 kilometers from Saigon.

The cable reported that on the same day, in the center of the South Vietnamese capital, a building which served as the headquarters for the U. S. "Department of Phychological Warfare" in Viet Nam was blown up.

Twenty-four hours had hardly passed when on the 5th of December, commando units of the LAF attacked the base at Tan Son Nhut for the second time, putting several fighter planes out of action.

The second day, the South Viet Nam patriots launched a surprise attack on the U. S. aerodrome at Truc Trang, in the Mekong River Delta.

On the 8th, commando units of the LAF attacked a military train on the outskirts of Da Nang and a regime police patrol car in Huong My, 70 kilometers from Saigon.

Meanwhile, patriotic commando units wiped out a company of the Cao Ky army in the Mekong Delta.

On the 9th of December, Radio Liberation reported that 3,200 enemy soldiers and officers, of the U. S. forces mainly, were killed, wounded or captured during the 36 days of the so-called "Operation Attleboro" in the province of Tay Ninh.

On the 11th, the LAF attacked the regional "Special Forces" camp of the South Viet Nam government in Phuoc Le, 65 kilometers southeast of Saigon.

On the same day an enormous munitions dump was blown up 20 kilometers from the South Vietnamese capital.

On the 14th of December the U. S. air force bombed the center of Hanoi for the first time. The NLF of South Viet Nam reiterated that "for each blow dealt against the DRV by the

U. S. aggressors, the Armed Forces of the South Vietnamese people will deal five in the South".

On the same day, the LAF launched three grenade attacks on Saigon and its outskirts.

On the 15th, patriotic commando units attacked the Yankee base at Tan Son Nhut for the third time in the month of December.

On the 16th, violent patriotic attacks in Chu Lai, Ky Phu and other regions of South Viet Nam took place in reply to the criminal bombing of the capital of the DRV.

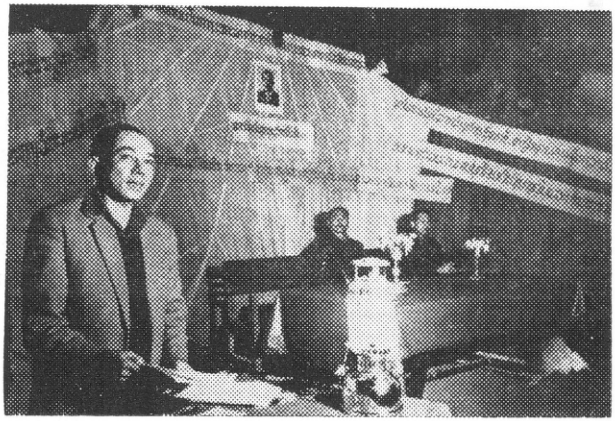
On the 17th of December the NLF of South Viet Nam condemned the bombing of Hanoi and issued the warning that "the LAF and the south Vietnamese people will strike the enemy even harder in order to defeat their strategic counteroffensive and to win greater victories".

At the same time guerrilla detachments attacked with mortar fire the camp of the so-called "Green Berets" or U. S. special troops, in Vinh Long, 110 kilometers southeast of Saigon.

December 19: South Vietnamese guerrillas decimate a Yankee aeromobile unit in the province of Binh Dinh.

On the 21st the LAF carried out an attack on the U. S. special forces camp at Plei Me.

On that day, Radio Liberation reported that from January to November of 1966, 233,194 enemy soldiers, among them 100,738 U. S. soldiers, had been killed, wounded or captured.



During the meeting of solidarity with the people of Viet Nam in the struggle against the U .S. aggressors, organized by the people of San Neua, following the decision of the Tricontinental Conference, the member of the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat, Sisana Sisane, energetically accused the Washington ruling circles of having perpetrated an extremely savage war of aggression against Viet Nam and of having made common cause with the South Vietnamese and Thai puppets in order to intensify its intervention in an aggression against Laos.

In **Laos** it was reported on the 21st that in repelling an enemy "mopping-up operation" the Laotian patriotic forces achieved a series of victories in the provinces of Xieng Khounag and Luang Prabang.

December 22nd: The Liberation Armed Forces of South Viet Nam ambushed a convoy made up of 30 military trucks of the Nguyen Cao Ky regime, causing a large number of casualties among the men.

On December 24, the Christmas truce proposed by the South Viet Nam National Liberation Front began.

On the 26th, violating the truce, the U. S. air force bombed Hanoi again.

Dr. A. T. Mustafá was born on June 20th, 1926, in Calcutta, India. He was educated at the Aligarh University in India and at the "Inns of Courts", in London where he was graduated in law.

Dr. Mustafá practised law in Dacca, East Pakistan, and was one of the most brilliant members of the courts. He joined "The Muslim League" in 1947 and served under the Pakistani government as Minister of Education from 1963 to 1965. He was the youngest of the Central Cabinet ministers and widely popular among the Pakistani people.

Dr. Mustafá headed the Pakistani Delegation of the Afro-Asian Committee to the Fourth Conference at Winneba, held in Ghana in 1965. He was also the main delegate on the Pakistani Delegation to the Tricontinental Conference, held in 1966 in Havana where he died while addressing the assembly during one of the Conference's sessions.

The Pakistani leader was one of the highest officials of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Movement in Pakistan and his death was a hard blow for this Movement.

LATIN AMERICA

December 1: In **Guatemala,** the regime of President Mendez Montenegro extended for 30 days more the martial law in force throughout the country.

On the 2nd a clash took place between a detachment of the Rebel Armed Forces of Guatemala and 4 military patrol on the outskirts of Ecuintla, 56 kilometers south of the capital.

On the same day the repressive agent, Jose Antonio Chow Gonzalez, who was secretary of the Secret Police during the government of Idigoras Fuentes, was tried in Guatemala City.

On December 4th the wave of repression in **Venezuela** intensified. More than 470 persons were detained, while aerial bombardment of the guerrilla zones in the states of Lara, Falcon, Portuguesa and Yaracuy continued.

For several hours on the 5th, detachments of the FLN-FALN seized the water purification plant that supplies the town of San Jose de Guaribe in the state of Guarico.

On the 8th, revolutionary commando units seriously wounded two members of the General Police Administration of Venezuela (DIGEPOL) whom they found in a centrally located bar in Caracas. One of them was identified as the body guard of the Vice-Minister of Interior of the Leoni regime, Luis Vera Gomez.

From **Brazil** it was reported on December 9, that a Catholic priest, Father Marcelino, had been arrested in Rio de Janeiro, and charged with attacking a police port in Cangunhos.

On the 10th a bomb was set off in the central transmitter of Radio Sonora, some 18 kilometers south of Guatemala City, after which "un-identified youths" broadcast a recording of revolutionary slogans.

On December 12, commando units of the FLN-FALN set off a bomb in another super-market owned by the governor of New York, Nelson Rockefeller, in the port of La Guaira.

In its December 13th edition, the Chicago Daily News published an article by its correspondent in Guatemala City which said that "The Guatemalan rebels are gaining sympathy and prestige. Their operations are becoming more daring. . ."

On the 14th, the Venezuelan patriots, in two bold actions, killed an army major Francisco Astudillo Suarez, a well-known chief of the anti-guerrilla repressive forces, and wounded Brigadier General Roberto Moreau Soto, chief of the Army Headquarters.

The Leoni government suspended guaranties for an indefinite period of time and applied press censorship.

On the following day, the repressive troops searched the Central University of Caracas. An exchange of fire occurred between the students and soldiers.

On December 16, commando units of the FLN-FALN tried Army ex-Lieutenant, Barreto Mendez, in the locality of Guarenas near Caracas.

The wave of break-ins and arrests continued throughout the country.

It was reported in Guatemala on the 20th that the so-called Yankee Green Berets, advisers in the "anti-guerrilla struggle", have unleashed a wave of terror in the interior of the country.

On December 21, the Guatemalan FAR tried the CIA agent, Julio Guerra, charged with being one of the murderers of the 28 political prisioners massacred in Guatemala City in June of 1966.

On December 24, the MPI of Puerto Rico denounced the fact that "a plan organized by the CIA and the FBI, in conjunction with the internal repressive forces, would be put into effect to arrest the Puerto Rican independence leaders en masse".

On the 25th, a Colombian guerrilla detachment clashed with government troops in the Buenavista area, department of Huila.

On the same day, Guatemalan guerrilla forces clashed with the Army in the village of San Jorge, department of Zacapa.

Not more than 24 hours had passed when commando units of the FAR clashed with government troops in the area of Retalhuleu 200 kilometers from the capital.

On December 30, the regime of President Montenegro prolonged the martial law and the suspension of guaranties in Guatemala for another 30 days.

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